



JRCAB -SLEP



JRCAB History and

- MISSIUII
- Began in 1945 as the Army-Navy Specification Cataloging Committee
- In 1984 became the Defense Medical Standardization Board (DMSB)
- 1986 DMSB tasked as Quad Service interface to the FDA for the DoD/FDA SLEP
- In 1998 name provisionally changed to Joint Readiness Clinical Advisory Board (JRCAB)
- In 2002, FDA allowed the National Strategic Pharmaceutical Stockpile (NSPS) to be added to the DoD/FDA SLEP under the JRCAB interface to the FDA
- 2003- updating and moving the automation for DoD/FDA SLEP to an Oracle/Web system

MISSION

- Maintain the DoD/FDA Shelf Life Extension Program
- Provide standardized clinical patient treatment protocols for patient conditions (PCs)
- Standardized medical materiel/resources for delivery of healthcare in deployable medical systems (DEPMEDS) and in the Military Health Services System

UNCLASSIFIED



- All Pharmaceutics are controlled by the FDA
- New products (including new manufacturers or change in packaging/manufacturing) are given a maximum of a 2 year Shelf Life
- The DoD/FDA SLEP is limited to:

Army Air Force DSCP (does not currently Navy Marines participate)
National Strategic Pharmaceutical Stockpile

NO other Federal or Civilian agency <u>may legally</u> use the program



- Substantial investments in replacement costs for war reserve potency dated medical material
 - Replacement cost in 1986 \$2.5 million subject of GAO Audit
- July 1985 AF/SG office and FDA met
 - Established pilot project for concept testing
 - FDA established test protocols for 56 listed items
 - O Samples of 56 items were sent to the FDA





- Results from 1122 lots (96 drug products) were evaluated.
 - o 84% of the lots were extended for an average of 57 months past the original expiration date.
 - Of the 946 lots extended, 14% were eventually terminated due to failure. The rest are still active or discontinued by the military.
 - O 22 Drug Products showed no signs of stability failure (at least 5 lots of each tested).
 - o 10 Drug Products were unstable with most lots failing initial extension, e.g. Water Purification Tabs
- Stability Period is highly variable from lot to lot.



January 1986 - interagency agreement was signed forming the program

- DMSB tasked as Quad-Service focal point
- Testing began FY 1987
 - 4 new projects initiated total replacement cost avoidance of \$3 million
- ➤ In FY 1991 FDA increased dedicated ID



JRCAB serves as Liaison between ervices /NSPS & FD Services submit Samples for testing

FDA tests
Military/contingency
significant
medications



ost Avoidance to DoD Of \$30M for \$0.6M of testing in FY02 FDA grants extension or denies extension of shelf-life, by Lot and NSN





- Current testing focuses on military significant items
 - Drugs that are manufactured specifically for military use e.g. auto-injectors
 - Drugs that are purchased in very large quantities for specific contingency needs - e.g. **Ciprofloxacin**
 - Items that can not be returned through **Returns Programs**
- Other drug products are cd case-by-case
 - Factors weighed for decision



- **▶**Test selection criteria:
 - Item cannot be a biological
 - FDA must have a test protocol for the item
 - Manufacturer's data for the item does not indicate previous instability
 - Cost beneficial for testing
- FDA requests samples, various storage locations and lots, through JRCAB to the Service field agency



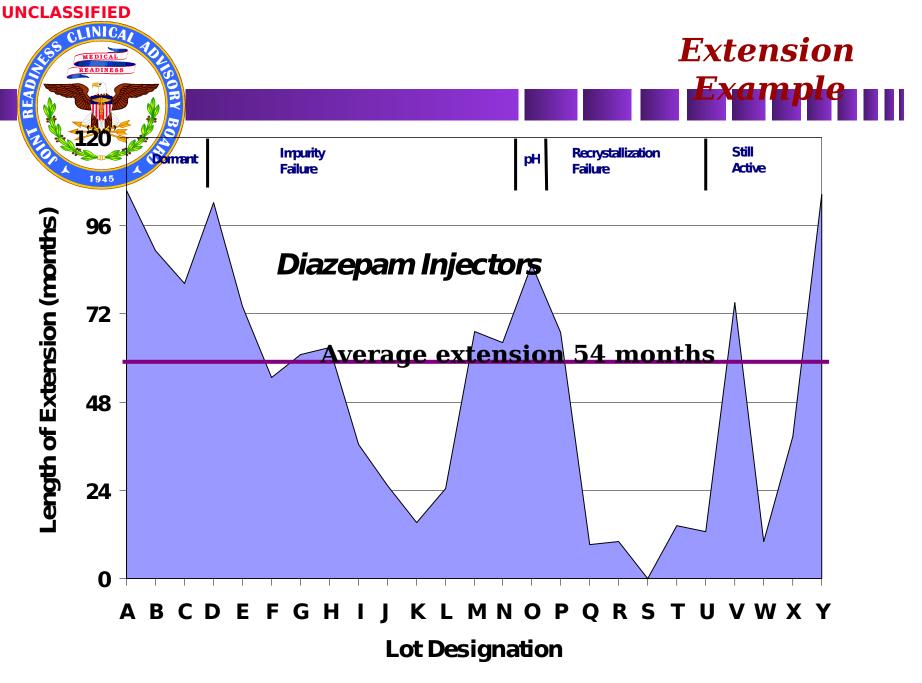
- Field activities send samples to the FDA
- ► Products are tested and results are reported to the JRCAB
- >JRCAB updates SLEP database, computes financial benefit and cost, orders labels (Dec 03) and distributes the information to the appropriate Service field agency
- >Tested products are re-tested annually





FDA Testing

- ➤ Test protocols from manufacturer's original product test data
- Accelerated testing (stress testing)
 - Designed to increase rate of chemical or physical degradation using exaggerated storage conditions
- Potency of stressed samples compared to standard for each item
 - Results in estimated extendible life of the product





- FDA testing time-frame
 - ➤ 8 months from the time the JRCAB presents a project candidate list until project's extension information received by JRCAB
- ► FDA testing is comprehensive and scientifically sound
 - Date extensions are conservative estimates of useful life of the product as substantiated by stress testing
- FDA grants extensions for all DoD facilities having the tested material stored under same conditions
 - ➤ Material specified by manufacturer, expiration date, lot number and storage condition



Average cost avoidance ratio is \$55 for each dollar spent on testing. This will be reduced, with the new FDA mandate on relabeling. Estimate of new cost avoidance ratio is \$50.00

Sample of cost for testing a lot is:

Atropine Injectors \$1850.00

O Ciprofloxacin \$1800.00

2-Pam chloride \$1000.00

CANA \$2500.00



FDA Re-labeling Requirements

- Food and Drug Administration Relabeling Mandate 2002
- Labels will be centrally contracted and distributed
- SLEP labels will be automatically printed upon extension







▶New Innovations :

- Converting SLEP data base to Oracle/Web based
- Centralized, automated ordering and shipping of labels for extensions
- Addition of new products to program thought the NSPS
- Addition of contract support
- Increase interface with other DoD and DoD SLEP systems, e.g. JMAR, DoD SLEP ...